Mr. Gwis thought the geutleman mistook the object of the resolution, and explained it to provide for paying for the current speeches published; said The Intelligence distinctly relinquished the contract because of insufficient compensation. He was willing to pay for what the paper has done—nothing beyond

Mr. Mason complimented The Intelligencer, but was opposed to the resolution.

After further debate, the consideration of the resolution was postponed until next December.

The Senate their went into Executive Ses-

When the doors were opened,

Mr. Gwin offered a resolution for the Secre 2ary of the Senate to deposit with the Secretary of the Navy 500, and with the Collector of San Francisco the same number of copies, of Ringgold's chart of the coast of California heretofore ordered for distribution

mong pavigators.

Mr. Bright inquired why these charts were not to be distributed by Schators?

Mr. Gwis replied, because it was thought that would conflict with the provision of the law re-straining the purchase and distribution of books among

On this point a discussion followed, and finally the resolution was modified by entrusting the Secretary of the Seaste with the distribution of the charts, and

On motion of Mr. Seward it was

On motion of Mr. Seward it was

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requeeted, if in his opinion it shall be compatible with the
public interests, to communicate to the Senate such official
information as be may have received touching the recent
transactions between Capt Hollins, of the sloop-of-war
Oyane, and the authorities at San Juan de Nicaragua, together with the orders and instructions which have been
given to Capt Hollins in relation to the affairs at that place.

Mr. Capter of Capt Hollins in relation to the affairs at that place.

Mr. Chase offered a resolution that all pro Mr. Chasz offered a resolution that all pro-ceedings of the Senate shall be public and open, except when matters communicated in confidence by the Pres-ident shall be received and considered, and in such other cases as the Senate, by resolution from time to time shall especially order. He supposed every Senator understood the object and character of the resolution, and, therefore, it was necessary to say but little upon the subject. As the rules now stand the treaties and nominations are considered in Secret Session. If the rules shall be altered, as he proposed, treaties conrules shall be altered, as he proposed, treaties com-municated in confidence would still be considered in rules shall be altered, as he proposed, treaties com-municated in confidence would still be considered in Secret Session, but there is a large class of treaties in-volving important public considerations, which may be seted upon in open Session. He saw no reason why debates on nominations of a public character should not be conducted with open doors, except in such cases where secrecy is con id-red shouldely necessary. Our is stitutions are based the principle of publicity.

is stitutions are based the principle of publicity.

Mr. HUNTER Said this proposition was an important change in the rule. As it now stands, when the Executive communicate streatles and norminations the deliberations are secret, unless the body orders otherwise. The proposition is to reverse this rule. The result will be no more secret sessions of the Senate. Say there should be a secret session, it would be directly noised abroad that the character of a nominee is to be discussed, and thus an appearion would be thrown upon it, and the nominee would desire to know of what he is accused. So of treatise—if the Senate should go into secret session on a treaty, it would be supposed there was something especially delicate in our foreign relations, and a question would arise affecting peace or war, and the credit and stocks of the country. He did not believe a sensible amount of mischief has arisen from secret sessions. He believed that the Senate had deliberated with quite as much wisdom, and for the public interests, with closed much wisdom, and for the public interests, with close doors, as if the seal of secrecy had been removed. It was far safer to adhere to the old rule.

Mr. Borland was sorry to differ from the Senator, and thought there was no danger in subjecting any or everything to the popular scrutiny.

Mr. HUNTER asked "do you think it better to expose the deliberations of the President's Cabinet Council to public scrudny."

Mr. Borland replied, he would not object, so far as they could be made public. He beheved the popular intelligence was able to dispose wisely of every question which may come before the country. There should be nothing secret in the examination of a man's character when he presents hisself for favor. The public have a right to know his standing, and whether he is fit for the office. He could not conceive it necessary that treaties should be acted on in secret, and he believed that, if the doors were opened, and the reporters for the press admitted, some treaties would not be ratified. He did not believe that, under such a state of things, the Treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo would have become the law of the land. He did not believe the Clayton and Bulwer Tresty would have been ratified, and it was his opinion that many of those who voted for these Treaties would now be glad to reverse their votes.

Mr. Pherry remarked, during his experi-Mr. Borland replied, he would not object, so

Mr. PHELPS remarked, during his experi-Mr. Phelis remarked, during his experi-cace in his body various efforts had been made to change the rule relative to executive proceedings. To his gratification every attempt of the kind had been de-feated, and he said that from the very commencement of the Senate down to the present day the rule now in existence has governed. They should not with a bare quorum wedestake to change permanantly the charac-ter of the Senate, and regulate the proceedings of those who are to come after them. He segued further against

Mr. Borland was not surprised at the Sena-Mr. Borland was not surprised at the Senator It we sperfectly natural for one of the genleman's
political school, for he understood this to be the fundamental principle of the Whig party to take the ground
that the Government is separate and apart from the people, and that therefore the people have no right to question the Government. He was, however, surprised that
the Senator from Virginia, (Mr. Hunter) who belongs to
another school, and acknowledges his responsibility to
his constituents, should opaces the resolution. The arguments advanced were from the other side of the Ajunic, where governments held that the people are dislastic, where governments held that the people are disqualified by want of intelligence from discussing and considering matters relative to their own interests. But in this country the Government is based on the intelli-gence of the people. If the proceedings of the Scaate be right, there is no fear of the people. If wrong, then they should know it.

Mr. PHELPS said he might retort on the Sen-Mr. Priel's said he high refer to my Virginia ator by asking him whether the Senator from Virginia (Mr. Hunter) is the exponent of Whig principles, and whether there is not something like a family warfare in the gentleman's own ranks? If the rule requiring secret resistons is one of the points of Whig rule, why has not the Senate, for a larger portion of 60 years Democratic, becaused it?

Mr. BUTLER said this was not the first time Mr. Butler said this was not the first time uch a proposition had been brought forward. It had uch a proposition had been brought forward, it had uch a proposition had been brought forward, it had repeatedly been urged, and always defeated by the Fathers of the Republic and by Clay, Calhoun, Webster and others, who insisted on the security of secrecy. This is not a Democracy; if it were, the question would be more appropriate to the occasion. We are a confederation of Republican States, living under a written Constitution. He was a friend of that people whose judgments and opinions are to be respected,—but he Constitution. He was a triend of mar people whose judgments and opinions are to be respected,—but he was not a friend of that people who are to be regarded as an irresponsible multitude, and whose transient seatiments are to govern. He wished to preserve the Government in its ancient form, and cosfine it to its conservative sphere, and would not therefore break down the land marks prescribed by our Fathers.

Mr. SUMNER remarked, at the organization of the Government, the Legislative and Executive business were alike conducted in secret session, but in the course of the third Congress, in 1795, a resolution was course of the third Congress, in 1795, a resolution was passed to open the doors to the public when the body was engaged in a Legislative capacity, unless on sich cases as required secresy. The rule thus established has substantially continued down to the present day, and the rule adopted at that time was in harmony with our institutions. The resolution now under consideration, proposes to take a step further and to open the doors except when secrees is required on treation and nomina-Bon, proposes to take a separation of reaties and nomina-secept, when secresy is required on treaties and nomina-lions, and to this he was agreed: publicity is required by the spirit and genius of our institutions. The Athenius who built his bouse so that all might see what transpired in it, afforded a fit model for the American Senate.

The further consideration of the resolution was postpoped until to morrow, and after an Executive ression the Senate adjourned.

Rhode Island Election-Congressmen and Legislature Democratic.

PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, April 6, 1853. There is little doubt that the Democrats have swept the State, electing their Governor, majori-Ees in both branches of the General Assembly, and both

members of Congress. [For names of State officers and Congressmen refer to another column.] SECOND DISPATCH. PROVIDENCE, Thursday, April 7-2; A.M. The votes in Providence are not yet counted,

and our returns from other quarters are not in. It is certain that the Democrats have carried everything. The Liquor Law is probably sustained.

Connecticut Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, April 6, 1833. The Connecticut Legislature just chosen is divided thus—as far as heard from: Heuse-Democrats, 126; Whics, 75, Free Soilers, 4;

No choice, 1, and 17 to hear from. Senste-Comprised of 21 members. The Whigh have elected Olmstead and Kellogg in New-Haven Co. -the latter by 3 plurality; Beardsley in Litchfield Co.

Butler in Fairfield Co., and N. G. Fish in New London Co .- 5 in all, The remaining 16 are Dem-Nearly two thirds of the House are Maine Law men

The Scuate is supposed to be opposed to the House in that respect.

Loss of the Brig Whelan-The brig Whelan, hence for Boston with a curp of coal, sunk of Smith's Point on Monday. The trew were all saved. Railread Intelligence-Conversion to the

Romish Church. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, April 6, 1853. We have no mail south of Richmond to-night. The Maryland Senate to-day passed a bill inorporating the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad. A dispatch from Cincinnati states that the

junction against the Cincinneti, Hillsborough and Park ersburg Ra Iroad was to day finally dissolved. Rev. Mr. Baker, Rector of St. Luke's Episcopal Church, has resigned and joined the Roman Cath-olics. He was for many years Assistant Rector of St

The U. S. steamer Saranac has been got off with but slight injury. She has arrived here, and is going into the dry dock.

Gold Mines in Canada.

QUEERO, Wednesday, April 5, 1853. Responsible parties in England have pe tioned parliament for a charter to work some recently discovered gold mines in one of the town-hips of Cana-

Convention of Spiritualists.

A Convention of Spiritualists of Massachu A Convention of Spiritualists of Massachusetts, commenced its session in this city to day. About 200 believers are present and are precided over by Dr. H. F. Gardner, of Spiringfield. Among their lividuals present are Rev. Adin Ballou, Rev. John M. Speak, and Rev. Mr. Finney, of Ohio: the latter of whom made a long address in the evening, boldly broaching the broadest doctrine of infidelity. Andrew Jackson Davis is expected to morrow.

Arrival of the Steamship Andes at Boston.

Bosron, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

The screw steamship Andes, Captain Hutchings, from Liverpool, on the 22d March, for New-York, via this port, arrived herethis morning. She was off Cape Ann on Monday night, but hauled off on account of the weather. count of the weather.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

The Daily Union. a Soft Shell paper, recently started and edited by Issae Butts, was last evening appointed by the new Common Council, the efficial paper of the city, in place of The Advertiser, Hard Shell, edited by T. Hart Hyatt.

For Australia.

Boston, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

The ship John M. Mayo sailed to-day, for Australia, with 58 passengers, 44 of whom were New-Englanders and 14 Canadians.

Clay Monument Meeting at Albany.

ALBANY. Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

A meeting to aid the erection of a Monument A meeting to aid the effection of a Monument to Henry Clay was held here this evening, Gov. Sey-mour presiding. Mr. Carroll, of New-York read the Ad-dress. Letters were read from Messrs. Van Buren, Walworth and others. Messrs. Morgan, Beckman and Varnum spoke. Resolutions to raise contributions were

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE . . . ALBANY, Wednesday, April 6, 1853. Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the Chamber of Commerce in relation to the proposed amendments to the Constitution—as to the Canals, Taxes, and Toll Law.

Also from George Griswold and others, of

Also from George Oriswon and Orders, or New-York, on the same subject.

Mr. Bartlett reported for the consideration of the Senate, a bill to enable any Railway Company in the State to subscribe to the Stock of the Flattsburgh and Whitehall Railway Company.

Mr. Morgan, favorably, the Cornelius Vanderbit Staten Island Wharf Property bill.

Mr. Kirsey, by consent, introduced a bill to sweet the Gorgen Ranking Law.

amend the General Banking Law.
On motion of Mr. Morgan, the New-York Annual Tax bill was recommitted to the New York De-legation to report complete, and for the purpose of Mr. Congen reported complete the People's

At 11 o'clock, the Special Order, Mr. Vanderbilt's Canal resolution, was taken up.

Afternoon Session. The debate on the final passage of Mr. Vax-

Mr. Congra moved to recommit the resolu-

tions with instructions to amend by borrowing four millions and a half of dollars for the enlargement of the Eric Canal. Loet, Ayes 6, Nays 17.

Mr. Jongs moved an amendment that no part of the money borrowed under the resolutions shall be appropriated to any work done or contract made under the Nine Millions law. Lost, Ayes 8, Nays 16. On Mr. Tabon's motion, an amendment was adopted to let the contracts to the lowest bidder.

The amendments to include Champlain and The Senute is still in session.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. B. W. Rose laid on the table the concurrent resolution for adjourning on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M.

Mr. Loomis reported a bill limiting the ex-

Mr. Werks reported against the bill relative fees in the New York Superior Court. Mr. Loomis also brought in a bill to preserve

the purity of Legislation. He moved that the bill be re-ferred to the Committee on the Tarbox case to report

Mr. WEST from the minority of the Canal ommittee offered the following concurrent resolution amend the constitution, which lays over under the

um not exceeding one million five hundred thou

soum not exceeding one million five hundred thousand dollars.

"If the remainder of the revenues of the Canals mentioned in section three of this article for the carrest issail year in which such appropriations is made shall be insufficient to meet such appropriations the Legislature, at its next session shall supply suich deficiency by loan. The interest on such loans shall be paid out of such remainder of the Canal revenues until the expiration of the fiscal year in which the last of said loans shall be made. In each fiscal year thereafter there shall be appropriated, and set apart out of the said remainder of the revenues of the Canals, after complying with the forecome provisions of this article, a sum as a sinking fund sufficient to pay the intreest and redeem the principal of such loans in 18 years; and the principal and income of such sinking funds shall be sacredly applied to that purpose, and no other. If the revenues applicable to such sinking fund shall in any fiscal year prove lastificient, the Legislature shall, at its next essaion, supply the deficiency by equitable taxation.

"No nart of the funds rused or made applicable to the

ble faxation.

part of the funds raised or made applicable to the sunder this section shall be paid or applied upon, or sequence of, any contract made under the act of 10th of July, 1851.

"All contracts for work or materials on any Canal shall be made with the persons who shall offer to do or provide the same at the lowest price, with allequate security for the performance."

BILLS REPORED COMPLETE

To authorize the purchase of Stryker's Reg-For building Docks at Williamsburgh.

To Amend the Charter of Williamsburgh. For the Enlargement of the Capitol.

Mr. J. Resz, for the relief of soldiers and widows of those engaged in the war of 1812. In relation to contracts between Railway Cor-

Altering the Commissioners' Map of Brooklyn. To divide the Nineteenth Ward of New-

To fix the permanent line of piers in To repeal the act to prevent fraudulent sales

Amending the charter of the city of Brooklyn. Afternoon Session.

The concurrent resolution appointing a Joint committee to examine the Treasurer's accounts was The bill fixing ten hours as a day's work was

The bill appropriating \$10,000 to extend the Ine bill appropriating \$5,000 for the Widow's and Orphan's Fund of the Firemen's Benevolent Association of New York City was referred to report complete, Adjourned,

FATHER GAVAZZI'S LECTURES.

NO. VI.
The Worship of the Virgin Mary, of Images,

and of Saints.

A large audience assembled at the Tabernacle last evening to hear the sixth Lecture of Father

Gavazzi's course, whose subject for the evening was the Worship of Images and Saints-especially St. Pattrick. The speaker and the audience were greatly annoyed during the delivery of a portion of the lecture, by several large stones being thrown through the win-dow, smashing glass and window frames, and creating great confusion among that portion of the audience

seated near the windows. The services of the Police being at last procured, the assailants were dispersed, and the lecturer allowed to proceed without further

The Padre spoke for about thirty minutes in Italian,

as follows : The worship of the Virgin Mary (called, generally, in Italy, the Madowsa.) is particularly intended by the Friests to render the people bigoted. Italians were re-markable for their super-tition both before and during markable for their super-station both before and during the Roman Empire and the subsequent reign of the dark ages. Rome, in the bigotry of its Pagan superstition, honored and adopted all the Detines of the surrounding nations; and the Popleh Priests, profiting by the excess of the religious feeling among the Romans, advoidy changed the ancient Gods into Saints. Among the chief metamorphoses, the Mother of the Gods, Vesta or Sybil was transformed, by a mere change of name, into the Madona, the Mother of God, the Virgin Mary. Whether it be accident or intent, or whether it may

who when the mother of God, the Virgin Mary.
Whether it be accident or intent, or whether it may be traced to the vivid imagination of the Italians, the fact is certain that no country is more rich than Italy in relies and in somewirs of the Majouna. We have the house of Lorente carried by

relics and in sousewars of the Madouna. We have the house of Loresto, carried by the angels to Rome. At Bologna we have the waistband of the Madouna. In Perugia we have her wedding ring, but, as it is too large for any young lady, the Priests protend that it way made for her and her husband each to put a finger into. Sicily possesses the pure fresh milk of the Virgin; her hair we have in immense profusion; and, in fact, the list of relics would be far more than I could get through were it to devote the entire evening to their enumeration. I will therefore merely remind you that nothing is wanting; we are so extraordinarily privileged by Heaven. At every step we stumble against an altar; every mile we meet a church dedicated to the Virgin; every day we are informed of products relating to her. In Rome we have an image of the Madouna so tender-hearted as to shed tears; at Ancona the same occurred in presence of sirry thousand spectators; at Bolsgna we have one which bleeds if acrached; at Lucca a picture of the Virgin in maternal fundness moved the infant Jesus from one edied of her to the other, so as to avoid a stone that was thrown by an implous heresic.

fant Jesus from one side of her to the other, so as to avoid a stone that was thrown by an implous herefile. We have even an original portrait of her, painted miraculously by St. Luke, who never learnt to use a pencil or a brush. Genoa, Naples, Florence, Palermo, Messins, Livorno, and thousands of places have miraculous relice and shrince.

Gurs is the favored country of the Virgin: but can any one tell me Why! Is it to make us good Christians? The Primitive Church did not adore the Madonna, yet its members were good Christians. Eternal salvation can be procured without all this poetry. The Italians have warm hearts, but all this mammery is only intended to make them a nation of bigots. Give to the Roman Pontiff a nation of bind slaves, and he will reduce them, rendering them miserable and debasing them with Pagan superstitions. By this our houses are turned into receptacles for Jesuitz.

into receptacies for Jesuits—our charmable inspirutions into sanctuaries for Jesuits.

But the Pope and the Priests deceive themselves if they imagine that all this is to endure forever. Italy took a stride in 1848, such as the Jesuits, with all their astuteness, cannot make her retrace. Those who, before the events of the last revolution, were ready to support the Roman Pontiff in his spiritual functions, new cry down with the Madonna.

down with the Madonna.

It is very certain that the adoration of the Madonna is It is very certain that the adoration of the Madonna is not only poetical and imaginative, but horribly expensive. The Virgin does not eat, yet she costs a very great deal, for her priests do eat voraciously. And that is not all; her alears are extremely rich, abounding in gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones, laces, embroideries, mosaics and curious carvings—all produced from the sweat and blood of the people. The rerenness of the House of Our Lady of Loretto—this one item of the House of Our Lady of Loretto—this one item alone amounts to the sum of sixty thousand dollars per annum—all wrung out of the people. Though this yearly revenue is large, yet the minute sums collected in detail are much greater. The plunder of the people amassed in the shrines exceeds the treasures of the monarche of Europe; the sums squandered in maintaining the priests exceed the expenses of all the extravagant Courts together—all, all the product of the blood, the sweat and the tears of the people, only capable of inflating the pried and vanity of the Jesuits.

When Italy shook with the thrilling desire for liberty—when the people from all parts brought voluntary contributions, and the women cast their ornaments into the public crucible as an ofering to their country—when the poop working man, depriving himself of necessaries, gave his mite to help toward the national defenses, from Loretto the sum of twenty dollars was subscribed When private individuals vied with each other in makers.

When private individuals vied with each other in making eacrifices to meet the attack from the French

When private individuals vied with each other in maxing searrifices to meet the attack from the French perjurer—when every effort of the nation was required to make head against the combined invasion of despots, the Monks of the Madonnadel Parto made away with and falsified the treasures of their shrine.

To what does all the adoration of the Madonna lead? To Slavery. The adoration of Christ produces herosche adoration of the Madonna produces pigmies. Superstition always turns men into cowards. See Fagan Rome—in proportion as she was bigotted to hold she sank from her commanding position in the world. See France—what nation is and always has been more servicely monarchical. See Spain—the type of slavery and oppression. Philip of Spain, the ferceious tyrant, was under the spacial production of the Medonna, as was the executed Louis A and Charles IX. The Grand Dake of Tuscany, formerly considered a mild and hamman in to whose intercession the priests inform him he is indebted for his restoration to the interposition of the Madonna, to whose intercession to their terposition of the Madonna, to whose intercession to their terposition of the Madonna, though the procedure of the Madonna, the whose the procedure of the interposition of the Madonna, though the procedure of the interposition of the Madonna, though the procedure of the Madonna of the Madonna, though the procedure of the Madonna of th tends to owe his restoration to their terposition of the Madonna—though the unsophisticated attribute this mis fortune to the bayosets of the four invading armies. The Madonna at Rimini winked at the curious specta tors in sign of her approbation of the return of the Por-tiff to Rome—in honor of which miracle the Pope, wh was so poor that he applied to the Jaw Rothschild for loan and hespoils his subjects of their uttermost far was so poor that he applied to the Jew Rothschild for a loan, and beapoils his subjects of their uttermost far-farthing; this Pope Pio IX, prosented a crown of dismonds to the winking idol. The mountaineers from the neighborhood were called by the priests to witness the miracle—they were told to applicad—but Italy wept. Italy cannot be appeased and happy under such a rule. No! No!! No!!! For the Apostate Judas Traitor Pio there will never be any praise from Italians.

No! No!! No!! For the Apostate Judas Trattor Piothere will never be any presse from Italians.

The pretended Vicar of Christ in his pontifical robes entered Rome in the mildst of the martial music and barbarian beyonets of the invaders of his country,—Before him strode the executioner ready to deal death on any victim; on either side were Hell and Satan, behind were Panic and Desolution. An exclamation of borror issued from the Romans—and then followed the element of death. Then flowed a new of blood and arrow.

horror issued from the Romans—and then followed the silence of death. Then flowed a sea of blood and arose a mountain of corpses, from the midst of which issued a spectre bearing a crown on its head and a scepter in its hand and having a poignard sticking in its heart. That appearition is Italy.

The trumpet of the perjured priests who sacrified their country to their idols, summon the betrayed countrymen to bow the head before Pio and to kiss his foot. But no Italians obey. That foot on which is emblasoned the Cross has adhering to it fragments of human fiesh—it is recking with Italian blood. Italy will not thus prostrate herself. The tears of the matrons and maidens of Italy are yet undried thousands of Refugees linger in exile. Malediction on the nation which has brought back to Rome and replaced on the throne such a mouster. (Applause.)

monster. (Applause.)
The Padre now spoke for an hour and a half in English, dwelling at great length upon the worship of the Virgin Mary, and reading several prayers from the Browgrium, shewing that among the Roman Catholics, she was worshipped as the parent of Divine mercy, and completely usurped the office of Christ. He ther remarked that all he had said in regard to the Virgin Mary, applied equally to the worship of Saints the Catholic church has a great number. He said that this worship of Saints was introduced into Rome by the ancient Pagans. It was their belief that these Saints listened to all the petitions and supplications of the people, and acted as intercessors with God. But he, (the lecturer.) would ask, why not go directly to God, instead of supplicating this blessing through these Saints ?

Among all the Saints, the Padre remarked that St. Patrick held a conspicuous place, and was highly honored by Irishmen. He was considered something more than a mere Catholic Saint-he was an Irish and even an universal Saint. But, the lecturer remarked, St. Patrick was not sent to Ireland by any person-be went there of his own accord; his first and chief merit was, that he endeavored to instruct and reform the Irish. Still, the lecturer main tained that St Bernard called the Irishmen "Pagans, and reproached them for not establishing a hierarchy independent of Rome. He also remarked that the Irish were finally enslaved by Adrian IV. and Henry II. and that Irishmen of the present day were in reality sons of Pope Adrian and King Henry instead of St Patrick; and that the sooner they gave up worshipping the latter, the better it would be for them and their

The Padre closed this discourse smid loud and long continued applause.

Trial of Spring.

ondruce of the N. I. Tribuan. Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, April 6, 1853.

In the case of Spring, yesterday's aftermon session was occupied in the examination of Edward Fitzpatrick, Felix McKeena, William Sullivan, James B. Cowden, John Nutt, Win. Ryan, Ellen Flynn, Chas. Cope, Barbloomew Lynch, Bridget Welch, Mrs. Carroll, John Carroll, William Carroll, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Mrs. Harrington, Fatrick Maguire, Charles Isseminger, and Mrs. Maguire. No new facts were elicited.

About 9 o'clock this morning, the prisoner was again brought to the Court-room. There was little or no excitement about the matter, and the crowd had dwindled down to a small number. The Court-room presented about the ordinary number of spectators. The prisoner was in good sprins, and looked quite cheerful.

The examination was resumed at 949 o'clock. The first witness called was—

for examination was—
June Steller, sworn—A new witness—Heard of the
murder about Sociock in the morning after it occurred;
was directed by Ald. Allen to arrest John W. Carroll;
did so at the Star Hotel, where the ball was held; took
him to the Station House Southwark; about half an

hour afterward Mr. Jones came there, from information obtained from Carroll, witness suggested the arrest
of Spring; in company with Officers Magee and Jones,
went to Maguire's tavern; saw Spring there, and asked
if he boarded there; Spring answered yes, i said you are
the man; Spring replied yes, and asked what we wanted
with him; we said we were officers, and wanted him to
take a ride with us; he got up, and we put him into the
cab, and drove down to the house in Federal-st, but
did not take him out; then took him to the Station House
and put him into the cell; went back to Maguire's tavern, and after stating we were about to search Spring's
room, we went up stairs; under the cloth, on the table,
I found two bloody shirts; (shirts showa)—one of
these I found; the other I am not sure about; those are
the spots of blood; while riding down in the cab I saw
blood on the shoulder of his coat and on his knee;
(coat shown)—here is the blood, but not so plain as betier; a great deal of it is scraped off.

Cross-comined—Knew the house in Federal-st, had
often heard a noise in that house, had frequently been
called to it on previous occasions; had watched the

often heard a noise in that house; had frequently been called to it on previous occasions; had watched the house two weeks previous to the murder; was there on the Thursday night of the murder, outside, leaning against Mr Cowden's railing, next door, to see whether there would be any disturbance in the house; when we first went into Maguire's tavern, I asked if that was Managarian and the same of t first went into Maguire's tavern, I saked if that was Maguire's, and somebody replied yes; going down in the rab, I told the other officers that I would tell him what he was arrested for, and they should watch his countenance; I then told the prisoner that he was arrested for the murder of the two women, and I thought we could prove it on him; Spring replied, "It is a d—d lie, and called the other officers to witness what I had said to him; he also remarked "Good God, are both them women dead "I said, "Yee, and you did it; look at the blood upon your coat, and on your pantaloons;" Spring replied, "That came from my lip, where I was cut by Carroll in a fight." the prisoner had a very black eye at the time.

Samuel Mitchell testified to the arrest of young Ar thur Spring on the afternoon after the murder, at Maguire's, and to his downcast condition at the time, or Arthur Spring, Jr., was sworn and examined. His estimony was the same in the main as that given on the

The weather to-day is lovely. Our streets are free from dust and mud, and pedestrianism again rendered pleasant.

Appointments by the President, Its and with the advice and consent of the

By and with the adeice and consent of the Sex.

POSTMASTERS.

Twyman Wauyt, at Charlottesville, Virginia.

Wm. McNulty, at Georgetown, South Carolins.

G. H. Rundlett, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

P. Allen, ir, at Pirtsdeld, Massachusetts.

Douglass A. Danforth, at Burlington, Vermont.

Thornton F. Brodhead, at Detroit, Michigan,

Joshah A. Nooman, at Milwaukee, Wisconain.

Joshah J. Nooman, at Milwaukee, Wisconain.

John J. Heister, at Easton, Pennsylvania.

History M. Reigart, at Lancaster. Pennsylvania.

Samuel Casey, to be Tressurer of the United States a the place of J. Sloan, removed, B. C. Pressly, to be Assistant Treasurer of the United

B. C. Pressly, to be Assistant Treasurer of the Charleston. South Carolina, in place of W.Iliam M. Martin, removed.

Finley Bigger, to be Register of the Treasury of the United States, in place of Nathan Sargent, removed.

Daniel Sturgeon, to be Treasurer of the Mint at the Daniel Sturgeon, to be Treasurer of the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thomas M. Pettit, to be Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in place of George N. Eckert

resigned.

Mordecai P. Deady, and Cyrus Olney, to be Associate
Justices of the Territory of Oregon, in the places of
Charles R. Train, resigned, and William Strong, re-

Joseph Travis Rosser, of Virginia, to be Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, in place of Alexander Wil-kin removed. n, removed. Richard Griffith, to be Marshal of the United States, for the Southern District of Mississippi, in place of Fielding Davis, removed. Daniel J. Campesa, of Michigan, to be Register of the Land Office at Detroit, Michigan, vice Lansing B. Mar-

er, removed.

Elisha Taylor, of Michigan, to be Receiver of Public foneys at Detroit, Michigan, vice Ezra Rood, re-

NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL .- At a meeting of the Students of the State and National Law School (re

the Students of the State and National Law School (re-cently removed from Ballston Spa to Poughkeepsie) held at the close of the Winter Term, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resided, That we regard the method of instruction which has been introduced into this Institution by its President as eminently calculated to effect the object at which it sim-vize. A therough and systematic training of the student in every branch of the legal profession, thus ren letting him fa-miliar tot only with the principles of legal science, but also with the details of its practice, and the great art of exten-cianneous speaking.

with the details of in practice, we present a speaking.

Resolved. That the Faculty of this Institution are entitled to our gratitude for their universited exertions for our advancement, and while their legal knowledge commands out inglined respect, their uniform kindness merits our highest respect.

W. H. VAN WAGNER, Chairman. GEO. S. C. Dow, Secretary. Foughkeepsic, March 31, 1853.

EUROPE. British Politics-Disraeli-The Refugees Mazzini in London-Turkey.

LONDON, Tuesday, March 22, 1853 The most important event in the cotempo raneous history of parties is Disraeli's deposition from the leadership of the "great Conser vative "minority. Disraeli, it has transpired. was himself prepared to throw overboard his former allies eight or nine weeks before the dissolution of the Tory Cabinet, and desisted from his resolution only at the urgent instance of Lord Derby. He in his turn, is now dismissed and has been formally replaced by Sir John Packington, a safe character, cautious, not altogethe wanting in administrative ability, but a moura ful man otherwise, the very incarnation of th worn-out prejudices and antiquated feelings of the old English squireocracy. This change in leadership amounts to a complete, and perhaps to the final transformation of the Tory party— Disraëli may congratulate himself on his emancipation from the landed humburs. What ever be our opinion of the man, who is said to despise the aristocracy, to hate the bourgeoisie and not to like the people; he is unquestionably the ablest member of the present Parliament while the flexibility of his character enables him the better to accommodate himself to the

changing wants of society. In reference to the Refugee question I told you in my last, that after Lord Palmerston's speech in the House of Commons, the Austrian journals declared it to be useless to ask for redress from a Cabinet corrupted by Palmerstonian influence But scarcely was Aberdeen's declaration in the House of Lords telegraphed to Vienna when the aspect of things changed again. The same journals now assert that "Austria trusts to the honor of the English Cabinet," and the semi-official Oestreichsche Correspondent publishes the following from its Paris Corres-dent:

dent:

"Lord Cowley, on his return to Paris, stated to the Emperor of the French, that the diplomatic representatives of England at the Northern Courts had been formally instructed to employ all their efforts to deter the Northern Powers from forwarding a collective note to the British Government, and to urge, as the ground for such abstection, that that Government would be the better enabled to comply with the demand of those powers, the more it could keep up, in all eyes of England, the appearance of accing freely and robustarity in the matter.

"The British Ambassador, Lord Cowley, urged the Emperor of the French to place implicit confidence on the British Cabinet, the more so as the Emperor would always be at liberty to take any steps he might consider proper in the event of that confidence nat having been justified. ing been justified. . . . The Emperor of French, while reserving to himself full freedom of

You see what is expected from "cecker Aber-deen," as Louis Philippe used to call him, and what promises he must have made. These promises are actually already followed up by deeds. Last week the English Police drew up a list of the Continental refugees residing in London. Several detectives, in plain clothes walked from square to square, from street to street, and from house to house, making notes on the personale of the refugees, addressing themselves in the majority of cases to the publicans in the neighborhood, but entering in some instances, under the pretense of the pursuit of criminals, the very domiciles and searching the papers of some exiles. While the Continental Police is vainly hunt-

While the Continental I but Nuremberg the ing after Mazzini, while at Nuremberg the closure of the magistrates have ordered the closure gates in order to catch him-no man being hanged there before he is caught, according to the old German proverb-while the English press publishes reports after reports as to his sup-posed sojourn, Mazzini has for the past few days een safe and sound at London. Prince Menchikoff, after reviewing the Rus-

sian forces stationed in the Danubian principalities, and after an inspection of the army and much mixed up as those of the various races.

fleet at Sebastopol, where he caused maneeuvres of embarking and disembarking troops to be executed under his own eyes, entered Contantinople in the most theatrical style on Feb. 28, attended by a suite of 12 persons, including the Admiral of the Russian squadron in the Black Sea, a General of Division, and several staff officers, with M. de Nesselrode, Jr., as Sec retary of the Embassy. He met with such a re-ception from the Greek and Russian inhabitants as he were the orthodox Czar himself entering Tsarigrad to restore it to the true faith. An enormous sensation was created here and at Paris, by the news that Prince Menchikoff, not satisfied with the dismissal of Fuad-Effendi, had demanded that the Sultan should abandon to the Emperor of Russia, not only the Protection of all the Christians in Turkey, ut also the right of nominating the Greek patri arch; that the Sultan had appealed to the protection of England and France; that Col Rose, the British Envoy, had dispatched the steamer Wasp in haste to Malta to request the immediate presence of the English fleet in the Archipelago, and that Russian vessels had anchored at Kili, near the Dardanelles. The Paris Moniteur informs us that the French squadron at Toulon had been ordered to the Grecian waters. Admiral Dundas, however, is still at Malta. From all this, it is evident, that the Eastern Question is once more on the European "ordre du jour," a fact not astonishing for those who are acquainted with history.

Whenever the revolutionary hurricane has subsided for a moment, one ever-recurring question is sure to turn up: the eternal Question." Thus, when the storms of the first French revolution had passed, and Napoleon and Alexander of Russia had divided, after the peace of Tilsit, the whole of Continental Europe betwixt themselves, Alexander profited by the momentary calm to march an army into Turkey, and to "give a lift" to the forces that were breaking up from within that decaying empire. Again, no sooner had the revolutionary movements of Western Europe been quelled by the Congresses of Laibach and Verona, than Alexander's successor. Nicholas, made another dash at Turkey. When a few years later, the revolution of July, with its concomitant insurrections in Poland, Italy, Belgium, had had its turn, and Europe, as remodeled in 1831, seemed out of the reach of domestic squalls, the Eastern question, in 1840, appeared on the point of embroiling the great Powers" in a general war. And now, when the shortsightedness of the ruling pigmies prides itself in having successfully freed Europe from the dangers of anarchy and revolution, up starts again the everlasting topic, the never-failing difficulty: What shall we do with Tur-

Turkey is the living sore of European legitimacy. The impotency of legitimate, monarchical government, ever since the first French Revolution, has resumed itself in the one axiom Keep up the status quo. A testimonium pauper tatis, an acknowledgment of the universal incompetence of the ruling powers, for any pose of progress or civilization, is seen in this iniversal agreement to stick to things as by chance or accident they happen to be leon could dispose of a whole continent at a moment's notice: aye, and dispose of it, too, in a manner that showed both genius and fixedness of purpose: the entire "collective wisdom" of European legitimacy, assembled in Congress at Vienna, took a couple of years to do same job, got at loggerheads over it, made a very sad mess, indeed, of it, and found it such a dreadful bore that ever since they have had enough of it, and have never tried their hands again at parceling out Europe. Myrmidons of mediocrity, as Beranger calls them, without historical knowledge or insight into facts, without ideas, without initiative, they adore the status quo they themselves have bungled to-gether, knowing what a bungling and blundering piece of workmanship it is.

But Turkey no more than the rest of the world remains stationary; and just when the reactionary party has succeeded in restoring in civilized Europe what they consider to be the status quo ante, it is perceived that in the mean time the status quo in Turkey has been very much altered, that new questions, new rela-tions, new interests have sprung up, and that the poor diplomatists have to begin again where they were interrupted by a general earthquake some eight or ten years before. Keep up the status quo in Turkey! Why, you might as well try to keep up the precise degree of putridity into which the carcass of a dead horse has passed at a given time, before dissolution i omplete. Turkey goes on decaying, and will go on decaying as long as the present system of "balance of power" and maintenance of the "status quo" goes on, and in spite of Congress-es, protocols and ultimatums it will produce its yearly quota of diplomatic difficulties and international soundbles quite as every other pu trid body will supply the neighborhood with a due allowance of carburetted hydrogen and other well-scented gaseous matter.

Let us look at the question at once. Turkey consists of three entirely distinct portions: the vassal principalities of Africa, viz Egypt and Tunis: Asiatic Turkey, and European Turkey. The African possessions, of which Egypt alo may be considered as really subject to the Sul-tan, may be left for the moment out of the ques-tion; Egypt belongs more to the English than to anybody else, and will and must necessarily torm their share in any future partition of Tur key. Asiatic Turkey is the real seat of whatever strength there is in the Empire: Asia Minor and Armenia, for fourhundred years the chief abode of the Turks, form the reserved ground from which the Turkish armies have been drawn from those that threatened the ramparts of Vienna, to those that dispersed before Diebitsch's not very skillful mancervers at Kulewsha. Turkey in Asia, although thinly populated, yet forms too compact a mass of Mussul man fanaticism and Turkish nationality to invite at present any attempts at conquest; and in fact whenever the "Eastern Question" is mooted, the only portions of this territory taken into consideration, are Palestine and the Chris-

tian valleys of the Lebanon. The real point at issue always is, Turkey in Europe—the great peninsula to the south of the Save and Danube. This splendid territory has the misfortune to be inhabited by a con-glomerate of different races and nationalities. of which it is hard to say which is the least fit for progress and civilization. Slavonians, Greeks, Wallachians, Arnauts, twelve millions of men, are all held in submission by one million of Turks, and up to a recent period it appeared doubtful whether, of all these different races. the Turks were not the most competent to held the supremacy which, in such a mixed population, could not but accrue to one of these na tionalities. But when we see how lamentably have failed all the attempts at civilization by Turkish authority-how the fanaticism of Islam, supported principally by the Turkish mob in a few great cities, has availed itself of the assistance of Austria and Russia invariably to regain power and to overturn any progress that have been made; when we see the central, i.e. Turkish authority weakened year after year by insurrections in the Christian provinces none of which, thanks to the weakness of the Porte and to the intervention of neighboring States, is ever completely fruitless; when we see Greece acquire her independence, parts of Armenia conquered by Russia—Moldavia, Wal-lachia, Serbia, successively placed under the protectorate of the latter power,—we shall be obliged to admit that the presence of the Turks in Europe is a real obstacle to the development of the resources of the Thraco-Illyrian Peninsula.

We can hardly describe the Turks as the ruling class of Turkey, because the relations of the different classes of society there are as

The Turk is, according to localities and circumstances, workman, farmer, small freeholder, trader, feudal landlord in the lowest and most barbarie stage of feudalism, civil officer, or sol-dier; but in all these different social positions he belongs to the privileged ereed and nationhe alone has the right to carry arms, and the highest Christian has to give up the footpath to the lowest Moslem he meets. In Bosnia and the Herzegovina, the nobility, of Slavonian descent, has passed over to Islam, while the mass the people remain Rayabs, i. c. Christians. In this province, then, the ruling creed and the ruling class are identified, as of course the Mos-In this osnian is upon a level with his co-religionist of Turkish descent.

The principal power of the Turkish popula tion in Europe, independently of the reserve always ready to be drawn from Asia, lies in the mob of Constantinople and a few other large towns. It is essentially Turkish, and though it finds its principal livelihood by doing jobs for Christian capitalists, it maintains with great jealousy the imaginary superiority and real im-pubity for excesses which the privileges of Islam onfer upon it as compared with Christians. It is well known that this mob in every important coup d'état has to be won over by bribes and flattery. It is this mob alone, with the exception of a few colonized districts, which offers a compact and imposing mass of Turkish popula-tion in Europe. And certainly there will be, sconer or later, an absolute necessity of freeing one of the finest parts of this continent from the rule of a mob, compared to which the mob of Imperial Rome was an assemblage of sages and heroes.

Among the other nationalities, we may dispose in a very few words of the Arnauts, a hardy aboriginal mountain people, inhabiting the country sloping toward the Adriatic, speaking a language of their own, which, however, appears to belong to the great Indo-European stock. They are partly Greek Christians, partly Moslems, and, according to all we know of them, as yet very un-prepared for civilization. Their predatory habits will force any neighboring government to hold them in close military subjection, until industrial progress in the surrounding districts shall find them employment as hewers of wood and drawers of water, the same as has been the case with the Gallegas in Spain, and the inhabitants of mountainous districts generally.

The Wallachians or Daco-Romans, the chief inhabitants of the district between the Lower Danube and the Dniester, are a greatly mixed population, belonging to the Greek Church and speaking a language derived from the Latin, and many respects not unlike the Italian. Those of Transylvania and the Bukowina belong to the Austrian, these of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire: those of Moldavia and Wallachia, the two only principalities where the Daco-Roman race has acquired a political existence, have Princes of their own, under the nominal suzeraineté of the Porte and the real dominion of Russia. Of the Transylvanian Wallachians we heard much during the Hungarian War; hitherto oppressed by the feudalism of Hungarian landlords who were, according to the Austrian system, made at the same time the instru-ments of all Government exactions, this brutalized mass was in like manner as the Ruthenian seris of Gallicia in 1846, won over by Austrian promises and bribes, and began that war of devastation which has made a desert of Transylvania. The Daco Romans of the Türkish Principalities have at least a native nobility and political institutions; and in spite of all the efforts of Russia, the revolutionary spirit has penetrated among them, as the insurrection of 1848 well proved. There can hardly be a doubt that the exactions and hardships indicted upon them during the Russian occupation since 1848 must have raised this spirit still higher, in spite of the bend of common religion and Czaro-Po-pish superstition which has hitherto led them to look upon the imperial chief of the Greek Clurch as upon their natural protector. And if this is the case, the Wallachian nationality may yet play an important part in the ultimate dis posal of the territories in question.

The Greeks of Turkey are mostly of Slavonic descent, but have adopted the modern Hel-lenic language; in fact, with the exception of a few noble families of Constantinople and Trap ezunt, it is now generally admitted that very ittle pure Hellenie blood is to be found even it Greece. The Greeks, along with the Jews, are the principal traders in the seaports and many inland towns. They are also tillers of the soil in some districts. In all cases, neither their numbers, compactness, nor spirit of nationality, give them any political weight as a nation, ex cept in Thessaly and perhaps Epirus. The influence held by a few noble Greek families as dragomans (interpreters) in Constantinople, is fast declining, since Turks have been educated in Europe and European legations have been provided with attaches who speak Turkish.

We now come to the race that forms the

great mass of the population and whose blood

is preponderant wherever a mixture of races

has occurred. In fact it may be said to form

the principal stock of the Christian population from the Morea to the Danube, and from the Black Sea to the Arnaut Mountains. This race is the Slavonic race, and more particularly that branch of it which is resumed under the name of Illyrian (Ilirski,) or South Slavonian (Ingo slavfanski.) After the Western Slavonian (Polish and Bohemian.) and Eastern Siavonian (Rus sian.) it forms the third branch of that numer ous Slavonic family which for the last twelve hundred years has occupied the East of Europe These southern Slavonians occupy not only the greater part of Turkey, but also Dalmatia, Croatia, Slavonia and the south of Hun gary. They all speak the same language, which is much akin to the Russian, and by far to west ern ears, the most musical of all Slavonic tongues. The Croatians and part of the Dal matians are Roman Catholics, all the remainder belong to the Greek Church. The Roman Catholics use the Latin alphabet, but the fol-lowers of the Greek Church write their language in the Cyrillian character, which is also used in the Russian and old Slavonic or Church language. This circumstance connected with the difference of religion, has contributed to retard any national development embracing the whole south Slavonic territory. A man in Bel-grade may not be able to read a book printed in bis own language at Agram or Betch, he may object even to take it up, on account of the "heterodox" alphabet and orthography used therein; while he will have little difficulty in reading and understanding a book printed at Moscow, in the Russian language, because the two idioms, particularly in the old Slavonic ety mological system of orthography, look very much alike, and because the book is printed in the 'orthodox' (pravoslavni) alphaset. The mass of the Greek Slavonians will not even have their bibles, liturgies and prayer books printed in their own country, because they are convinced that there is a reculiar correctness and orthodoxy and odor of sanctity about anything printed in holy Moscow or in the imperial printing establishment of St. Petersburg. In spite of all the punslavistic efforts of Agram and Prague exchusiasts, the Serbian, the Bulgarian, the Bosnian Payah, the Siavonian peasant of Macedonia and Thracia, has now ant of Macedonia and Thracia, has more na tional suspathy, more points of contact, more means of intellectual intercourse with the Russian than with the Roman Catholic south Sia vonian who speaks the same language. Whatever may happen, he looks to St. Petersburg for the advent of the Messiah who is to deliver him from all evil; and if he calls Constanting ple his Tsarigrad or Imperial City, it is as much in anticipation of the orthodox Tsar coming from the north and entering it to restore the true faith, as in recollection of the orthodox Tear who held it before the Turks overrun the

Subjected in the greater part of Turkey to the direct rule of the Turk, but under local at-